Analysis of geopolitical factors affecting the migration of Sistan and Baluchestan (With emphasis on security parameters)

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Abstract

Migration is a term for a variety of population movements between areas that lead to permanent change of residence is a semi-permanent locations, can be used. In the eyes of experts, migration, population mobility is the most important type of diversity is very eye-handicapped migration process is actually a large number of functions and security factors, geopolitical, economic, social, political, demographic, communication, administration etc. immigration and its formation were effective. In this context, geopolitical factors and components and security has always been one of the important factors affecting their knowledge in this field have always been important and the main question the study's objective and it would form what factors and components of the geopolitical and security in Sistan-Baluchistan province in particular migration and immigration in the eastern border areas of Iran and South East in general, and transition effects are involved. The study describes a method - analytical try to identify the factors and elements and evaluate and analyze them. The results show the security and geopolitical factors and components of the long borders, insecure and vulnerable South-East of Iran and especially in Sistan and Baluchistan with Pakistan and Afghanistan, and armed terrorist groups, lack of development on the eastern borders the country and especially in Sistan and Baluchestan as the rest of the country and knows.

Keywords: geopolitical factors, migration, security parameters, South-East of Iran, Sistan and Baluchestan Province
Introduction

Immigration is one of the most important phenomena of demographic and population analysis is one aspect of the emergence of human habitation to transfer from one place to another is concerned. Human migration and displacement place, as the issue of sustainability in different fields of humanities and social sciences, has attracted the attention of researchers. The dynamics of the relationship humans have with a place in the heart of the migration phenomenon. Due to the extent of migration in today's world, all human society in a way faced with the challenge of migration (Sajjadpour, 2005:64). Immigration is one of the four key elements of the population and changes its nature in addition to long-term changes and long, rapid and short-term effects on the number and structure of the population. In theoretical and academic fields such as demography, sociology, social psychology, political science, economics and major planning experts agree that migration occurs when the social needs of society actors (employment, education, services, health, income, etc.) in this mode does not satisfy the origin of migration, immigration as a response to the stimulus with its positive operating balance comes into existence. In this context and security parameters and factors, particularly geopolitical reasons are always one of the important factors that could cause actual and potential migration and to expedite the case. Better knowledge of a wide range of components covers the identification and designation of these factors and elements depending on the circumstances and geographical location and geopolitical areas, will be different. Oriented, cognitively these factors and components in the areas of the South East and particularly Iran Sistan and Baluchestan province due to their specific situation and circumstances are of great importance that it forms the subject of this study.

Research Methodology: In this study, the analysis findings with a cross-sectional has been made. Collect data in real space and virtual library method (VoIP) services. In this study, using a cross-sectional apart from other factors affecting geopolitical factors involved, the potential for implicit or de facto immigration in the south eastern Iran, especially in Sistan and Baluchestan provides explored the causes and investigate the.

Theories

Geopolitical concept:

John Rudolph Killen was strongly influenced by the ideas of Friedrich Ratzel Ratzel in 1899, based on organic state theory, coined the term geopolitics. Germany was the only country in his views regarding the foundations of its power-generating capacity has become a global power. Klein thought after World War II was strongly welcomed by the Germans.

Different definitions of the term geopolitics have been done. Hence, solidarity and harmony among the top geopolitics and foreign policy behavior pattern is established, based on geopolitical strategies and operations are designed to give structure and meaning to geopolitical relations. In geopolitical factors, into two general categories of fixed and variable elements are classified. In fact, the same natural phenomena and geographical factors constant, such as geographical location, space, size, topography (water network, boundaries, topography and shape of the country) and variable factors that may have some of their natural origin have raised because of the quantity they are variable factors, such as population,
natural resources (food and mineral resources) and political and social institutions (Ezzati, 2007:75).

The concept of migration:

There is no accepted definition of a comprehensive migration. The definition in this case often vague, controversial or contradictory, and this stems from the fact that the term migration from one country to another or even within each country is different (UN, 2008). However, migration can be seen collection of processes with different dimensions that cross the political boundaries of the country, for individual, family and group refers (waters, 2009:298). So that the movements of the geographical lead their stay in the new position (Boyle, 2009:103). Everett Lee permanent or semi-permanent housing immigration changes are no restrictions on movement and migration, as well as the nature of choice or necessity, without any distinction between internal and external migration knows. There is another definition that migration and international migration separates from internal migration, the change of residence, the crossing of political boundaries for more than a year (Vahidi, 1985:1).

Abdolali Lahsaeizadeh born of experts, three main views on immigration are expressed as follows: the function of thinking, conflict of belief and systems theory. Each of these views, immigration related to the causes, direction and specific results are known. Functioning as a kind of insecurity to the person concerned believe that the decision to migrate its causes. Conflict theorists believe immigration is a multidimensional phenomenon that is the root of a class and not its causes separation of the results. In this view, immigration is the most important manifestation of unequal development in the social system of uneven development of capitalism. The immigration system theory in relation to structural factors and structural changes puts investigated and explained. Proponents of this theory, consider migration as a process that occurs at different levels of the social system (Lahsaeizadeh, 1989:33).

Security Concept:

Security is relative freedom from harmful threats are (Morz, 1980:105). Security means the absence of threat to the values obtained its objective and subjective in the sense that the value of the lack of fear of being attacked (Wolfrs 1962:105). One of the debates and critical component in security and geopolitics, especially in the national security debate, Elliott and Reginald believe that national security is the relative and absolute liberation of a country from the possibility of an armed attack or destruction of political and economic, with the nation's ability to respond effectively when attacked and the destruction (Elliot & Reginald, 1989:71).

National security conditions and the space in which a nation can be a vital goals and values to be able to expand their national and international level Or at least protect against threats and potential internal and external factors described (Zarei, 2005:74). Geographic tongue to the concept of national security circumstances in which the citizens of the existence of any threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty, national unity, sovereignty and national prestige, wealth, government institutions, values, beliefs and sanctities, dignity, property and livelihoods of body and soul, in a word all the components that a country's national interests in the broader umbrella are relatively safe country and within the rules apply (Zarei, 2012:133).
The Situation of the Area under the Study

Sistan-Baluchistan province with an area of 187,502 square kilometers, 11.4 percent of Iran's total area and is the largest province of Iran between 25 degrees and 31 degrees and 37 minutes north latitude three minutes of the equator and 58 degrees 50 minutes 63 degrees 21 minutes east longitude and Greenwich meridian is located and the low density of the provinces of the country. The province with a total of 1,200 km frontier with Afghanistan 300 km and 900 km and 270 km border with Pakistan to the Oman Sea is a sensitive and strategic position (Asgharian, 2009:41). The province has 14 city, 32 city points, 36 districts, 98 districts and 6038 villages. In general the province in terms of natural and human geographical area is divided into two. Sistan with an area of 15197 square kilometer area in the northern part of the province lies flat block. And the old and current alluvial delta formed by the Helmand River. This area is mostly Baluch Baluch accent. The accent is divided into numerous dialects across the Baluchistan region. And the Sunnis are the majority religious (Asgharian, 2009:42, 43).

In the open desert climate of Sistan and dry and warm and dry climate there, 120-day winds it is one of the factors of soil erosion in the Baluchistan province near the equator because the air is too warm and rainfall is minimal and in coastal areas, in addition to favorable wet heat. Therefore, we can say that the hot and dry climate and desert province is vertical (Ahadi, 2008:100).

Sistan and Baluchestan province bordering Pakistan and Afghanistan is 66 km and 866 km water border with Oman Sea and due to the strategic and transit positions of great importance to the Oman Sea and due to the strategic and transit positions is an important issue, especially Iran's Chabahar port is the only ocean port and easiest and best way to Central Asian countries open water is available. The people of Sistan and Baluchestan Baluch and Sistani are the Baluchis in Baluchi ethnic groups with different dialects and often with Sunni and Sistani to speak the dialect of Persian Sistani and the Shiite religious adherents are generally. Most of the province's climate is hot and dry but the variety of climates and special climatic and mountainous areas, forest and swamp in this vast province there (Statistical Yearbook of Sistan and Baluchestan Province, 2009:1).
Research findings:
Geopolitical factors that cause migration in the Sistan-Baluchistan province can be considered the cases:
- Geographic isolation Sistan and Baluchestan:

In the formation of security in Sistan-Baluchestan province, that one of them breaks, break with the region in terms of climate and other geographical regions of the country. High geographical distribution and unfavorable natural conditions, in addition to easy commute and many people in the region near the border with neighboring countries due to take place; problems for those responsible for security in these areas as well. Also, this region due to religious differentiation and geographic distance toward the center, the areas in which the country's national security and the vulnerable (Kusari & Headari, 2009:103). The agent can be an important factor for actual and potential geopolitical immigration and border regions of Iran, especially in Sistan-Baluchistan province, he said. Therefore, the relationship marginally significant relationship with the phenomenon of insecurity in border and outlying areas outlets smugglers and fugitives from the law can be. The South East region, a land of poverty, underdevelopment, drug trafficking, heat and water stress is known (Hafeznia, 2002:172).

- Values and ideological contradictions:

Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, although apparently a common religion-Islam, but in the acceptance of norms, rules, identities, institutions and beliefs are different. This has led to conflict and disharmony building the expansion of friendly relations and security. There are multiple factors ethno-religious geopolitics of the South-East of Iran near the Afghan-Pakistan situation, the necessary fields to create insecurity in the region perpetuates. For example, the value of inter-state conflict and lack of understanding on the development of
factors for the international community to intensify insecurity and lack of coordination and interaction between the governments of Iran and Afghanistan during the Taliban regime (1995-2001) increased the insecurity and lawlessness in the region. Such as the movement of armed groups opposed to the Iranian government in the walled border between the three countries in East and South-East sub-continent and the consequences of terrorism fundamentalist Iran (Karimipour& Mohammadi,2009:131-132).

-Religious and ethnic tensions influencing factors:

Multicultural ethnic, linguistic and religious characteristics of the population of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan are influencing factors. In addition to ethnic minorities, language and religion of the country, mainly in borderline communities are living. And due to their differences and distance from the center, divergent trends in these areas was higher in cases of acute ethnic tensions have become. Ethnic-religious tension in these areas are mainly rooted in the flawed process Lgyry doubt the territorial government and the artificial nature of its borders. In addition to the management of short and not solved by political means under the influence of amplifier may be other factors causing the crisis. As an active role external factors in ethnic tensions, religious and language cannot be ignored. In the Greater Middle East Plan also long lean on differences and cleavages of ethnicity, language and religion of the area that this shows that ethnic tensions religion as one of national security threats facing these countries are concerned and on the basis of performance government to create a national unity and the creation of rock convergence as well. As a result, these countries in terms of internal security, any strategy that adopt should be based on the unity of all ethnic groups are tens of insecurity on the margins of the field but to be able to control borders and critical flows out to the borders guidance (Rasti&Rahimi,2008:166-167).

Ideological challenge after taking power in Ghandehar, the Taliban have escalated since 1994 and gradually Sistan and Balochistan is affected. Talabani also thought to be a clear challenge to the Islamic Revolution and the capital of Baluchistan province in Pakistan kuwiteh Baloch nationalism also led to fight (Mollazehi,2001:95). In this regard, many religious leaders of Baloch abroad in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India studying or ideas existing in the space domain are affected by their scientific findings. Molavi Abdul Hamid, a Sunni Friday prayer leader in Zahedan said: This is because the level of literacy and documents in Saudi Arabia to be given higher Molavi, As a result, many are eager to freedom of peaceful assembly where Molavi tended to finish the documents that will be awarded in India and Pakistan have no scientific value (Hafeznia&kavianirad,2006:33). According to pagan beliefs in Shiite Wahabion thoughts are. Back of Molavi according to scientific findings gains in the country were educated and Pakistanis visiting scholars to teach religious sciences in Iranian Baluchistan, the most appropriate cover for activities that are Wahabion. A highlight of the activity of religious cleavages and conflicts, efforts to a lesser extent Saudi Arabia and the UAE, to influence the population is Sunni ethnic Baluchis, East and Southeast Iran. Saudi Arabia, one of the centers of religious schools in the world and the region, free educational services to the students of Sunni religious Iran. The effect of this propaganda organized, at least two aspects to Iran's national security is dangerous; alleviation and reduction of national identity and nationality in favor of religious identities, the first threat of the spread of Wahhabism thinking, especially in East and South East. Efforts to promote the idea, especially for the development of multiple religious organizations, in addition to the divergence energy boost these regions to central government increased convergence and
Baluch Sunni Hanafi south coast of east and south-eastern Iran (Karimipour, 2000:181-182). It can be said, the religious convergence and solidarity among graduates of these areas is more severe than elsewhere. From the perspective of Wahhabism this part of Iran has the right conditions to promote and expand the sphere of influence of the Wahhabi sect of factors of insecurity in the South East including:

1- Seminarians and priests leaving the country for courses of higher Baluchi ethnic and religious courses in the region (including Saudi Arabia and Pakistan) and there are strong currents under the influence of Wahhabism in these countries will cause unconscious training, induction and flows of political conscience countries. Heretic and atheist know in a way that conventional training between groups of Shiites among the first findings missionary congregations, etc. Pakistan is (Karimipour, 2000:147).

2- Poverty, economic, cultural, social and religious differences between Center and Periphery in Iran, the influence of Wahhabi propaganda that the system of Iran is a Shiite state, not an Islamic state, causing local militia against government forces operate freely in the form of religion. Wahhabism in the region as a potential factor in the operation and create division and conflict within the scope of sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Hafeznia & Kavianirad, 2006:34).

3- Sunni population ratio compared to the Shiites is in the majority;

4- Wahhabs more freedom in Pakistan and also trail continues Chhay Blu Iranian people abroad, advertising and activities with the support of Saudi and Wahhabi has with countries in the region. In the above-mentioned factors, including factors that should be basic attention to them and if less tended Due to this feature in the future may be threatened national security (AhmadiPour & others, 2007:30).

-Ethnic and religious geopolitics and scatter them across the eastern border with an emphasis on province of Sistan and Baluchestan:

South East Iran human terms so that it exposed the common elements of ethnic and religious sides of the border. Important feature of Afghanistan's ethnic population that has been effective in crisis and war in the country and in connection with security is affecting neighboring countries, the issue of ethnic dispersions and spread to the neighboring ethnic groups within Afghanistan. For example Herat Persian language, Iranian-born and Baluchis in Sistan and Baluchestan Baluch in Iran are also beams from their relationship. So turn, Afghans, Persians, Baluchis and Pashtuns in Afghanistan affect the national security of Iran. In other words, the same way that Iran can impact on Afghanistan's political and social processes put in place. Political instability, security and infrastructure in these countries is among the factors affecting the internal environment of Afghanistan (Mosalanejad, 2009:174). The facts and circumstances adverse socio-economic, religious ideologies, legal and political consequences are reproduced and exacerbated geopolitical loop in the place. Sometimes religious rivalries and confrontations in the border areas leads to social insecurity that the presence of armed groups, bandits and drug smugglers crossing almost all of them Afghan borders to the East and South East of the country are imported and attempting to impose such as kidnapping, rape, murder, intimidation, extortion, terrorism, drug trafficking and intimidation in Iran, they are defined. In East and South-East of Iran with close to national borders, and ethnic never been in complete security and insecurity and threats are overt and covert feature has been fixed. In these areas, even decay
and subside attacks and ethnic group attacked towns and villages, in the sense of stability and security is not complete. It may attack people in the home or farm and mountains and desert and the kidnapping of the person or persons not been considered an (Ebrahimi bye salami,2006:77). Better economic and social situation in Iran and the government's inability to Afghanistan and Pakistan border controls resulted in illegal activities such as smuggling and criminal activity and is recessionary. For example, between 1995 and 2001 in the eastern borders of Iran, the phenomenon of social insecurity in the form of murder, rape, kidnapping and extortion occurred and armed bandits in more than 70% of the area of Khorasan and Sistan-Baluchistan province, large parts safety and comfort took away from people, especially in urban and rural areas ((Ebrahimi bye salami,2006:73). In any case, these factors can also be an effective and geopolitical factors involved actual and potential impact on migration in eastern part of Iran and especially in Sistan and Baluchestan, he said.

-Long borders, vulnerable, Insecure and fragile South-East Iran with Pakistan and Afghanistan:

Because the mirror neighbors and the international boundary disputes normally cross the realm of the possible impacts neighbors, deemed strategic. In fact, borders, because of their special roles such as tape exchange, heterogeneity and homogeneity operating mechanism as the first line received various threats, strategic paradigm are being (Karimipour& Mohammadi,2009:61-62). The role and function of long borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan, including the South East geo-political factors shaping the South-East of Iran. Iran’s relations with the Afghanistan-Pakistan border since the function of several factors may be long. Such as political systems of the two countries and the pattern of relationship between them, the pattern of relations with the state governments of the two countries in regional and global scale, disability, or there are inclusive and responsive government in Afghanistan, enclosed land of Afghanistan and Iran need to position passage the position of the passage of the passage of drugs from Afghanistan and Pakistan to Europe, structure and natural geographic boundary of underdevelopment and poverty, especially in border regions within the country, the religious, social, human and cultural ties, economic and emotional inhabitants on both sides of the border, Afghans to Iran and ...(Hafeznia,2004:72-75).

-Armed opposition groups

However, the fragile states of Afghanistan and neighboring Pakistan contributed to the vulnerability of South East geopolitical situation of Iran's territory, but the physical characteristics of geographical space also contributes to the formation of this situation. In fact, the natural restrictions such as poverty, resources, water, soil, vegetation, weakness, lack of space is very limited production and production and the lack of connection between them and the main livelihood as a result of the technology as a way of trafficking, the geographical isolation of gathering , isolation and the margin of the area toward the center, north and west of the country because of deserts, vast deserts, and finally foothill location some rural areas, the possibility of a greater evil for evil has provided because of natural factors has created an opportunity for concealing bandits armed groups and increasing social insecurity in the settlements adjacent greater heights (Ebrahimii bye salami,2006:95).
-Geopolitical developments between Iran and America and its role in Iran's eastern regions and especially in Sistan and Baluchestan:

Iran, the consequences of political tensions, the United States, the importance of South-East geopolitical situation adds to insecurity in the South East of Iran as reflected in this province. This is to a large extent on the situation in the region adjacent to Afghanistan returns. US attention to Afghanistan is important reasons:
1-The risk of focal fundamentalism and terrorism in Afghanistan 2-Geoeconomical strategic importance of Afghanistan's strategic position on the transfer of oil and gas pipelines from Central Asia to the south and East Asia 3-Common strategic threats such as the multi-function system Iran (in South-West Asia), China (geopolitical region Confucius), India (geopolitical region) and Russia (Orthodox geopolitical region) and finally the Muslim world geopolitical region. So in spite of the NATO International Security Assistance Force for Security and Cooperation (ISAF) in designing its military and civilian sites in various regions of Afghanistan have cost the US severely and with high cost bases are in the East and the West and southern Afghanistan are (Pishgahifard& Rahimi,2008:124-126).The factors leading to increasing insecurity in the region and consequently the possibility of potential and actual migration from these areas because of insecurity and the security problem.

-The lack of growth and development on the eastern borders of the country and especially in Sistan and Baluchistan, as well as other parts of the country:

National development is a process of comprehensive development in all aspects of economic, social, cultural, ecological and Interoperability it involves, so that each aspect of the process of continuous and permanent communication with other dimensions, and action and reactions and the effects of contrast and complement each other in the name of national development constitute a single body. National development should be relatively orchestrate the quality of life improve in several areas of all regional and local capacities ranging from natural resources and human and intellectual resource use(Nazarpour,1999:50).As well as national development and national security are two-way communication and interaction, née to develop and move towards it to strengthen the foundations of national power and national security in the lead and the other for providing national security, provide a proper platforms for national development. In this regard, the development of unbalanced geographical areas of the country, especially in the border areas of South-East represent a break with national unity and solidarity, leading to the reaction dynamics is divergent in this area. This lack of attention in the event of serious, long-term effect on Iran will leave the national power and the devastating effects of many years of material and spiritual take time to be removed from the country. Since factors such as literacy, cultural level, social welfare, high per capita income, political stability, high scientific and technological level, have a direct relationship with the development and role of these factors in the high level of national power. Therefore, the development of countries, especially in the border areas of divergence and insecurity is stronger, increase national power and national strength to weight gain is geopolitical, weight gain geopolitical situation in the country improved in the geopolitical system to follow, improve the position of States in the geopolitical expansion of the US sphere of influence and ultimately increase the effectiveness of the process, decision-making behavior of fishes and various local scale, neighborhood, regional and global. This sequence pertaining to the
country will help to increase this national power and geopolitical weight (Ahmadi Pour, 2007:109-110).

Discussion and conclusion:

Migration can be seen collection of processes with different aspects of the overall breakdown occurs in both foreign and domestic or international. Migration is a term for a variety of population movements between areas that lead to permanent change of residence is a semi-permanent locations, can be used. In the eyes of experts, migration, population mobility is the most important type of diversity is very eye-candy. Process migration is caused by numerous factors, in fact, functions and security factors, geopolitical, economic, social, political, demographic, communication, and office and so on migration and development have been effective. In this context some areas, special areas and border towns have special requirements of security and geopolitical conditions are which has potential for causing insecurity and the loss of security in the areas where these factors are also often caused by geopolitical factors. These factors for actual and potential could be underlying migration. In this context, the South East and especially Iran Sistan and Baluchestan province due to geographical and geopolitical position it has always been exposed to insecurity in several geopolitical factors underlying this mechanism it is. The factors that can underlie actual and potential migration from the South East, in particular Iran and especially in Sistan and Baluchestan is that include: Long borders, vulnerable, Insecure and fragile South-East Iran with Pakistan and Afghanistan, Mixed population of Shia and Sunni stimulation foreign forces and nationalism, armed groups, Long border with Pakistan, profitable smuggling drugs, dissatisfaction with local authorities and residents of central and easy access to illegal weapons are all factors that contribute to the deterioration of security in the province. Also in shaping security in Sistan-Baluchestan province, that one of them breaks, break with the region in terms of climate and other geographical regions of the country. High geographical distribution and unfavorable natural conditions, in addition to easy commute and many people in the region near the border with neighboring countries due to take place; problems for those responsible for security in these areas as well. Also, this region due to religious differentiation and geographic distance toward the center, the areas in which the country's national security and the vulnerable. The combination of these factors has been said of the geopolitical and security factors and components that can underlie the actual and potential migration from the south-eastern Iran, especially in Sistan-Baluchistan province.
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